The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and each other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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EVERY LABOR INJUNCTION WEAKENS GOVERNMENT BY LAW

Another organization has been formed in the east to "protect the constitution."

Each member must pledge to maintain the fundamental principles of the federal organic act.

Will the members of the new organization do this without playing favorites? And if they do, how can they avoid condemning the labor injunction?

Will the sponsors for the new organization have the courage to remind injunction judges that this government consists of three separate and distinct branches—law making, executive and judiciary—and that no branch must encroach on another?

Will they notify injunction judges that under the constitution workers have the right to strike, and that when workers are charged with being parties to a conspiracy this is a matter for the executive branch of the government and not for the judicial branch?

Will they declare that an attorney general or a federal judge who violates one single guarantee of the constitution should be thrown out of office by impeachment proceedings?

Will this new organization adopt a uniform policy toward all constitution wreckers, or will it ignore the anarchist in high places while it serves big business by opposing progressive legislation on the plea that it is "un-American?"

This is the usual system of professional constitution defenders. Their voices are never raised in defense of human liberty. They are only interested in that portion of the constitution which protects dollars.

Labor stands for all of the constitution because its strict observance means government by law—it means a set of working rules that assure protection to all persons, regardless of their station in life.

Under government by injunction workers are subject to the moods, whims, caprice and passions of a single individual who smashes these rules, and who is as unfettered as a prairie jack-rabbit.

The injunction judge sets up one-man government. He revives the discarded theory of the divine rights of kings.

Under government by law this judge is powerless to vent his prejudices and his private opinions. He is guided by the constitution and by the law—the working rules—which have been passed by the lawmaking branch and approved by the executive.

Under government by injunction the judge is lawmaker, law interpreter and law enforcer. He throws aside the constitution, denies free speech, free press and popular assemblage, and jails men without trial by jury.

The labor injunction is the greatest menace to constitutional government that has yet been devised. It is doubly dangerous because it is used and defended by alleged friends of the constitution.

No patriot can exclude the labor injunction judge from the list of enemies of the constitution.

Honesty and truth are mocked when men talk of defending the constitution while they ignore—and even applaud—government by injunction.

Let labor emphasize this point when these constitution defenders are abroad in the land.

Pin them down to facts.

Force them to publicly explain how the labor injunction process can be justified in a country that is pledged to government by law.

FEDERAL LAW OFFICE DEGRADED DAUGHERTY SHOULD BE REMOVED

Washington, Oct. 7.—Resolutions demanding that Attorney General Daugherty be removed from office were adopted at a mass meeting of trade unionists and sympathizers in this city. President Gompers was the principal speaker. This and similar meetings throughout the country were held on recommendation of the A. F. of L. executive council, to protest against the shop men's injunction.

President Gompers called attention to the fact that each year since 1913 the appropriation bill for the department of justice provides that no part of this shall be used by the attorney general to "prosecute working people in their effort to better conditions." Attorney General Daugherty was charged with wantonly violating this provision when he sought an injunction from Judge Wilkerson, "whose mind he knew."

"If two men can violate the law," said President Gompers, "we will, in reality, have a government of two men, who could control the destiny of millions, set up a government of their own and deny to the people the right of trial by jury."

In a series of stinging resolutions, the mass meeting declared:

"Whereas, the office of attorney general should be an office for the upholding of law and the constitution, instead of for their destruction, or partisan enforcement, and it is intolerable and unthinkable that it should remain otherwise; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, workers and citizens of the United States, believing in the constitution; being devoted to its high principles and guarantees; being determined that right and justice and integrity shall prevail in the enforcement of law; being committed to the principles of our democracy, which do not admit of judicial usurpation, or usurpation by an officer of the government of dictatorial powers in defiance of the constitution, and being determined that there is a great malfeasance in the failure to bring scores of war grafters and profiteers to the bar of justice, demand the removal from office of Harry M. Daugherty; and be it further

"Resolved, That we will do all in our power to bring success to the efforts to sustain the impeachment of Harry M. Daugherty, individually and through our organizations, to the end that the department of justice may be purged and purified of an influence which has besmirched it and degraded it in the eyes of all right-thinking men and women who know the facts."

HERRIN "FRAME UP" ATTEMPTED; MINE HOLOCAUST NOT NOTICED

Herrin, Ill., Oct. 7.—In its report to Circuit Judge Hartwell, the regular Williamson county grand jury said that criticism of the state and county officials made in the report of the special grand jury investigating the Herrin mine killings was not justified by the record of the special body.

This statement by the regular grand jury coincides with the claim of attorneys for accused miners who have publicly charged that the report of the special grand jury was prepared in advance by Attorney General Brundage, at the instigation of the Illinois chamber of commerce, which is raising funds for the prosecution.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—No chamber of commerce has yet demanded that the men responsible for the loss of 47 lives in the Argonaut mine be punished.

In Herrin, Ill., a mob was formed after union miners were killed by imported gun men. The gun men also closed a public road because it was near the coal company's property. These wrongs, which big business has permitted to perpetrate, were followed by greater wrongs, and the lives of a score of strikebreakers were destroyed.

It is interesting to note the frenzy of the metropolitan press and chambers of commerce toward the second—not the first—Herrin tragedy and their silence toward the owners of the Argonaut mine, where 47 lives were lost.

The California law provides for two shafts in each mine, to be connected at the various levels. The purpose is to always have an extra shaft for escape if one shaft is closed through accident.

Parallel with the Argonaut mine, and on either side of it, are the Kennedy and Muldoon shafts. The owners of the three properties agreed to connect their shafts and thus save the expense of putting in extra shafts. The Muldoon shaft, however, only went down to the 3,000-foot level of the Argonaut mine. The 47 miners were working several hundred feet lower down. The Kennedy shaft was useless because of differences with the owners of the Argonaut mine. This made but one escape for the Argonaut miners, and when this was closed they were trapped a mile below the surface of the earth.

This violation of law was cool and calculating. There was no frenzied mob connected with it. But not a word is said against the Argonaut mine owners by those who thunder on law enforcement when there is the slightest chance to connect trade unionism with violation of law.

GUN MAN'S VICTIM AIDED BY UNION

New York, Oct. 7.—In the current issue of Textile Worker President McMahon, of the United Textile Workers of America, depicts this thrilling incident at the recent convention of the textile workers:

"Towards the latter moments of the convention, Organizer Hathaway presented two of our members who were shot down by gun men at the Jenckes spinning company plant on the morning of February 21, 1922, in the presence of the mayor of the city of Pawtucket.

"One, with four fingers shot completely away on his right hand, and the other with his right side paralyzed for life, along with 10 or 12 young girls who were shot and wounded in various parts of the body.

"The convention was overwhelmed, and the magnificent donation by the delegates, many of whom were strikers, showed their keen sympathy. But this was not all. The officials of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Knitters L. U. 706 quickly got together and adopted a resolution which requested the approximate cost of the operation which would be necessary to give the young man who was paralyzed a fighting chance to be again restored to full physical manhood.

"He was told that it would be approximately $1,000, and quickly the answer shot back: 'Send him to the place selected for the operation and forward your bill of $1,000 to local union 706, Philadelphia.'"

COTTON WAGES LOWER.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 7.—Wages of cotton mill employes in this state were lower than for the preceding two-year period, according to Commissioner of Labor and Printing Shipman. The number of men, women and children employed, however, "shows a healthy increase over the previous two years." There were 4,894 children employed in 283 mills. Adult males employed were 16,666 and adult females employed were 27,784.

Commissioner Shipman makes this humane observation: "The extent to which an industry gives employment and the character of it pays in wages is a better test of its importance, in many instances, than the capital it requires, the cost of materials, the value of products or even the added value through the process of manufacture."

CAN'T SELL LABOR PAPER.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 7.—Circuit Judge Stapleton has enjoined striking railway workers from selling copies of the Oregon Labor Press in the vicinity of a street railway that insists on operating under the long week system. The proprietor said the business depended on the labor paper was sold.

The court, of course, did not consider the rights of the workers when he was called upon to decide in favor of the dollar.

OBJECT TO PIECE WORK.

Altoona, Pa., Oct. 7.—The Pennsylvania railroad company's "union" has failed to lessen opposition to piece work in this city. Many employes are leaving because of this system, which the company "union" ignores.

MOVIE OPERATORS WIN.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Motion picture operators in the nation's capital have raised wages 5 per cent.

PURCHASING POWER OF DOLLAR SHOWS LABOR'S GAIN IS SMALL

Washington, Oct. 7.—If the wages of workers in manufacturing industry had the same purchasing power last December that they had in 1914, these wage earners today would be $1.35 "to the good" over 1914, says the national Catholic welfare council, in a statement which shows that the so-called "higher standard of living because of the war," is largely myth.

The statement is based on figures issued by the national industrial conference board, an organization of employers' associations.

Statistics issued by the United States bureau of statistics show that in December, last year, skilled men got $35.56, which was 4½ per cent more money compared with the cost of living than they got in 1914.

The employers claim that the gain is 11 per cent, figured on the same basis.

The employers state that in December, last year, the average skilled man in manufacturing industry made about $1,325 a year ($26.48 a week), the average unskilled worker about $1,025 ($19.71 a week) and the average woman about $825 a year ($15.86 a week).

"Measured by its own figures for the cost of living," says the national Catholic welfare council, "all wage earners in manufacturing industry, men and women, skilled and unskilled, according to the national industrial conference board, got on an average 11 per cent more in December, 1921, than in July, 1914. When the official government figures are used the gain is only 4½ per cent. If the larger figure is taken, wage earners were $1.35 to the good in 1914 money. If the smaller official figure is taken wage earners were 55 cents to the good.

"In other words, if money were still worth the same as in 1914 wage earners instead of making an average of $12.35 a week would be getting either $13.70 a week or $12.90 a week, according to whether the figures of the employers' organization or the figures of the government on the cost of living are taken."

UNION "DESPOTISM" ATTACKED BY LOREE

New York, Oct. 7.—Fresh from dictating the railway executives' association because of his opposition to a settlement with the railroad shop men, President Loree of the Delaware & Hudson railroad, now proceeds to tell labor to proceed from union "despotism." He enunciated his gift in a speech before a section of the American bankers' association.

The bankers' executive took the usual position of antis that there is no difference between a union and a group of business men who lose their identity in a corporation when they join forces to express purpose of limiting the activities of one member of the corporation to the amount of money he invests.

Mr. Loree said labor was attacking the "police power of the state" because it opposed white shop men's injunction. He also referred to the injunction as "the law of the land."

The speaker declared that the "excess of labor" from an organization that has become its tyrant" can only be accomplished from the outside. Mr. Loree did not indicate who is best equipped to lead this fight, and his name was not suggested because he has lost a few tail feathers himself through differences with fellow rail executives.

The bankers were urged to devote time and thought to ways and means to help the laborer. There was no suggestion that the laborer be urged to help himself through joint action.

The speech was of the usual citizens' alliance variety that is invariably delivered at the small town banquet of promise shop merchants.

Prior to the speech, trade unionists classed President Loree as an able opponent.

STRIKEBREAKERS ROB.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The nation's capital is flooded with thugs and hold-ups who coaxed "working" card solicitors are reinstated in their regular shop men. These free and independent men, who were the subject of the president's solicitation in his message to congress, and who, through the labor press and papers, are being rounded up by the labor police, who declare they have become a menace to law and order. In one day the officers arrested 17 of the gangsters. They are accused of robbery and holdups.

The police announce that they will run the gang out of the city. The defense of the "free and independents" is heard. When they entered the "patriotic" ranks they organized workers, who predicted that the labor section of the direct Cummins-Esch law would have the ending that Ex-Senator Beveridge now suggests. Labor could use legislation when the men who now profess with it were praising this law.

WIFE GETS BIG VERDICT.

Minneapolis, Oct. 7.—The state supreme court has sustained a verdict of $20,000 against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, in favor of Mrs. Henrietta Clark, wife of a switchman who was killed in the company's yards. The case was before the United States supreme court, which ruled that the heirs of Mrs. Clark could collect damages for the pain he suffered during the 58 hours he survived after the accident.

BOYCOTT IS UPHELD.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—The federal circuit court of appeals has affirmed a decision by Supreme Judge Landis that the Chicago Tribune has not violated the law in instructing its readers that if they sell the Chicago Journal of Commerce they can not sell the Tribune.

CHURCH MEN TALK LIKE UNIONISTS

Portland, Ore., Oct. 7.—The report of the social service committee of the Puget sound conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, adopted at Vancouver, Wash., last Saturday, reads like the proceedings of a labor meeting, says the Labor Press.

The report, as adopted, demands the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law, favors the release of all conscientious objectors now in prison the cause of free speech and assemblage, and declares against the first charge on industry should be a living wage.

The report placed the church on record as opposing "legal sophistries and injunctions," as favoring the employment of technical interpretations and injunctions, take from labor the rights and privileges granted under the constitution of the United States.

In recording their opposition to the syndicalism law, the church men reaffirmed the magnificent free speech declaration:

"As Christian citizens we hold that all of our churches should proclaim the American principles enunciated by Thomas Jefferson when he said: 'If there be among us any who wish to dissolve this union, or to change the republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.'"

DISCUSS WOMEN'S WAGES.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—The Industrial welfare commission is again considering the minimum wage for working women and minors. Several months ago the commission voted to reduce the wages of working women from $18 a week to $15. Mrs. Mary P. Edwards, who voted on the commission, voted with the majority. If she voted with the labor member the proposal would be defeated.

Organized labor was especially enraged at Mrs. Edson's vote because she has been drawing from the state treasury as an attache of $83 a week for many months. Previous to her vote she had been in the habit of attending annual conventions of the state federation of labor and making "spiels" talks.

The wage-reduction vote of the commission was successfully fought by the state federation of labor and the San Francisco labor council, with an attack on the personnel of the court that the commission's action was illegal because sufficient notice had not been given of the hearings. This decision forced the commission to start all over again, with the result that the wages for working women of California the lowest in the nation, are to be cut. Wages through trade union effort.

The organized working women of the state are asking if their position is justified.

WHO OWNS STEEL TRUST?

New York, Oct. 7.—The last report on the ownership of steel trust common stock dispels the fairy tale that the common is held in a fair way to control it, through ownership of common stock.

Only 1,000 persons own the common stock holders on its books. This is a decrease from 1,200 in the last three months and a decrease of 11,132 from the record figure of 107,432 common stock holders of last year. The average holding of common stock is 52 shares, considered small with slightly over 51 shares three months ago and 47 1-2 shares last year.

The report indicates that the ownership of the $508,000,000 is being rapidly concentrated in the hands of a fewer number of persons.

WIN SIX-DAY WEEK.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Organized teamstery employed by the Brighton Place dairy company have won the six-day work week.

Mean Libel On Rail Strikers Is Again Used by Daugherty

Washington, Oct. 7.—The public press quotes Attorney General Daugherty that "destruction of strikers at Needles, Ariz., where trains were left on the desert with suffering passengers, is continuing rapidly."

The attorney general is about the only one who is now repeating the libel that strikers abandoned their trains on the desert.

Needles is not in Arizona, but in San Bernardino county, California. It is a prosperous town of nearly 4,000 population. Machine shops of the Santa Fe railroad are located there, as is one of a chain of railroad hotels that is well known in the far west. The passenger trains alleged to be left on the desert were left in Needles.

This "desert" story, which the attorney general revamps, and which was so carelessly used by the president in his special message to congress, has been repudiated by the Santa Fe railroad.

In a letter to all Santa Fe ticket agents on August 21 last, E. H. Dallas, district passenger agent, said: "No ticket agent is to give as much publicity as possible to a denial of the "desert" story, which seems to have served the purpose of creating public opinion against the shop men, and could therefore not be recalled, as it was hurting business. The railroad official said, in part:

"In view of the newspaper reports circulated regarding suffering of passengers at points on the desert, where trains were stalled, you may say, while this is considered 'good newspaper copy,' in the main such conditions originated in the fertile minds of space writers for the daily press. The 4,000 inhabitants of Needles, Cal., apparently enjoy the climate. Admittedly it is hot in the summer months but not sufficient to cause anything more than temporary inconvenience and that only to persons unaccustomed to hot weather."

On September 28 last the Philadelphia Public Ledger editorially repudiated the story.

The attorney general's statement is especially vicious because he was called upon during the shop men's injunction proceedings to "make good" the charge that strikers left trains on the desert.

Mailed Fist Swung By Copper Barons

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 7.—In one of the bitterest struggles in the labor history of, this state, absentee copper barons, led by the Inspiration consolidated copper company, has attempted to capture the state and county governments, the climax of the copper barons is shown by the discharge of Edwin E. Hiller from the service of the corporation company. Hiller favored the candidacy of Dan Van Dyke, who was opposed by the mining company. Hiller was later discharged.

The Inspiration company established a photo-reproduction of the letter, signed by the general superintendent, which is as follows:

"To whom it may concern—This is to certify that Mr. Edwin E. Hiller has been in the employ of this company from June 1, 1918, to date, that he has had access to the confidences of our mine supply warehouse, and that his work has been satisfactory.

"Mr. Hiller is resigning this date, probably to enter the employ of Mr. Cleve W. Van Dyke, Thomas H. Donohue, General Superintendent."

The letter is intended as a blacklist. If Hiller shows it when seeking employment he will be told that every henchmen of the copper barons that he is one of independent political views, and that he supported a candidate that the copper barons opposed.

BLACK LEGS RESTLESS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Strikebreakers employed by the local Mrs. John F. Edson, who owns 400 cents an hour. They were paid $7.50 a day and board and lodging. The company is owned by the same interests that own the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, which is likewise a company "union" is maintained. About 200 members of this "union" are in this city trying to teach other strikebreakers how to operate cars. Many of the strikebreakers assure bona fide unionists that if wages are cut, they will quit. This "strikebreaking" gang calls for extra trimmings," they say.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7.—In an effort to explain why its employes are attempting to end the 44-day car strike in Buffalo, the local street railway company has begun a series of newspaper advertisements, that its employes are in Buffalo to "inculcate the proper spirit between employes and the management in that city."

AGREEING WITH LABOR.

New York, Oct. 7.—Recent condemnation of the 12-hour day by the engineering council recalls labor's ceaseless campaign to end this relic of the days of industrial slavery. Its interests a few financial writers, one of whom declares that "destruction of the right kind of men is more important than development of iron ore mines or any other industry, at the cost of men's bodies and souls." This beautiful sentiment has been voiced in all ages of times by the organized workers. The fact that financial writers repeat it indicates that labor's fight against the 12-hour day is making progress.

BIG PROFITS IN OIL.

New York, Oct. 7.—The immense profits in oil at the present time is indicated by a report issued by the middle states oil corporation for the first half of the year. It is shown that for the six months a surplus of $2,147,667 piled up after dividends were paid and deductions for operating expenses, reserves for depreciation and other operating charges were allowed.

MARVELOUS "DOINS" BY P. O. OFFICIALS

Washington, Oct. 7.—The nursery tale of Little Jack Horner pulling out a plum and saying "what a good boy am I" is paralleled in the annual report of the postoffice department, wondering story of how it handled the mail during the shopmen's strike was most extensive.

The public is told of the remarkable showing in the dispatching and transportation of the mails, and how many thousand mail cars were moved hither and yonder as the checker player jumps into the ring row.

It is a thrilling tale that the budget throws at congress and the public believe. Officials are pictured as working early and late, without food or sleep, to keep the mail lines open during the strike.

The postoffice department's publicity bureau voted "best story" railway mail clerks. Secretary Strickland of the Railway Mail association does not accept the claim that "488 railway postoffice trains were cancelled and 781 closed pouch trains were discontinued."

The department, it will be noticed, acknowledges that 781 trains were switched to other trains and their postoffice cars also put on other trains, so how can they be "closed pouch trains annulled?" said Secretary Strickland.

"We asked our members to report on mail train service during the strike. Our reports differ from the department's publicity agents," he said.

"To the public the term 'closed pouch' train is ridiculous. Any train, mail or passenger, that carries a mail pouch is called a closed pouch mail train.

"The department has laid off 250 skilled railway mail clerks, solely in the interest of a short-sighted program of economy. This has impaired the mail service."

BORAH URGES AMNESTY.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—At a mass meeting addressed by United States Senator Borah a resolution "that we demand that President Warren G. Harding immediately release all political prisoners" was unanimously adopted. Senator Borah read from the constitution the clause which states that congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of the press or speech.

"It seems to me," said Senator Borah, "that a vicious doctrine has grown up that when war comes the constitution is for the time suspended. It is not. It is a vicious and treasonable doctrine.

"There can be no law, no free government, without free speech."

Senator Borah assailed the administration's intervention against the railroad shop men.

TO APPEAL INJUNCTION.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Attorneys for the strikers in the shop men's case in this city the past week holding conferences with trade unionists here, for the purpose of arranging an appeal the administration's injunction. The injunction was issued by the so-called "legitimate jobbers," who, in turn, control the bulk of the sales of the so-called "legitimate plumbers." In every case, it is stated, the jobber and plumber dictated prices without fear of competition.

"FAIR RETURN ON CAPITAL."

New York, Oct. 7.—Stockholders of the Victor talking machine company expect to have a 600 per cent stock dividend voted them at their annual meeting to be held this month.

POTTERY WORKERS OUT.

East Liverpool, Ohio, Oct. 7.—Several thousand pottery workers throughout the country are on a strike to enforce a 7 per cent wage increase.

DEATHS IN COAL MINES.

Washington, Oct. 7.—During the first eight months of this year, reports to the federal bureau of mines show that accidents at coal mines killed 1,025 men, 139 at anthracite mines and 886 at bituminous mines. In the corresponding period last year there were 1,218 fatalities, of which 264 were at anthracite mines and 954 at bituminous mines.

Falls of roof and coal were responsible for a fatality rate in 1922 slightly below the eight-months' rate last year. Accidents due to explosives have been reduced nearly 50 per cent. The fatality rate from haulage accidents is also down about 7 per cent, while the gas and electricity mines are about double the number for the first eight months last year.

INDICT POTTERY FIRMS.

New York, Oct. 7.—An indictment against 28 companies and 24 individuals doing $5 per annum in the sanitary pottery production in this country is announced by the federal district attorney. The firms which manufacture porcelain and earthenware fixtures for bath rooms. It is charged that they have been able to exact non-competitive prices. Profits are said to be enormous.

Sales were confined to so-called "legitimate jobbers," who, in turn, control the bulk of sales to the so-called "legitimate plumbers." In every case, it is stated, the jobber and plumber dictated prices without fear of competition.

"FREE" LIFE INSURANCE.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—The Pullman car company announces life insurance with be issued to employes in connection with the company "union."

Hindus Desert Ship; Officers Censured

London, England, Oct. 7.—A court of inquiry has censured and disciplined officers of the steamship Egypt of the Orient liner, Egypt, that foundered off the coast of Portugal last May, after collision with the French steamer Seine during a fog. Of the 1,100 passengers aboard, 71 of the ship's crew were drowned. The Egypt did not sink for 20 minutes after she was rammed. This permitted of ample time to man the life boats and lowering them clear of the ship, if they were then adequately manned, officers of the Lascar crew, however, deserted like rats.

The court of inquiry condemned the captain, and suspended his certificate for six months. The chief officer was also censured. These officials are charged with failing to exercise their authority over the Lascars, and with not making them efficient in collision and boat drill.

The evidence showed that a state of panic and confusion existed on the doomed ship immediately following the collision, with the Lascars adding to the panic, and disregarding the pleas of their officers to save the women and children. The officers were not responsible for the crew forming mutinous, but the court marred their records by the censures.

OPPOSE LABOR BOARD.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Press dispatches from Columbus, Ohio, indicate that the national administration is opposing abolishing the railroad labor board.

In his keynote address to Ohio republicans, Ex-Senator Beveridge of Indiana declared that the railroad labor board should be abolished.

"American transportation," he said, "must be freed from the iron hand of artificial and arbitrary governmental creation and restored once more under the control of economic law."

Mr. Beveridge was selected by President Harding, who, of course, discussed with Mr. Beveridge the subjects to be referred to.

This changed position by the administration to save the wage cuts organized workers, who predicted that the labor section of the direct Cummins-Esch law would have the ending that Ex-Senator Beveridge now suggests. Labor could use legislation when the men who now profess with it were praising this law.

KEY MEN ORGANIZING.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—The Commercial Telegraphers' union has declared the week of Oct. 22-28 to be "organizing week" for its members and divisions are asked to give particular attention to the question of organizing committees. Every member is expected to visit each non-union office in his district, operators he may know and every local is expected to appoint organizing committees.

GOLF "BUG" SPEAKS.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The editor of the Metal Trades Department Bulletin, issued by the A. F. of L. metal trade department, says:

"As a strike settler, President Harding has demonstrated beyond question of doubt that he is some golf player."

RENEW AGREEMENT.

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 7.—Organized stereotypers have extended their contract with local newspapers until March 1, 1923.